(XLIIId Year.) THE (No. 2125.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, October 4, 1787.

HAGUE, *July* 18.

THE states of Holland have forbidden the admiralty to obey any orders from the captain-general, not to equip any veſſel for ſea, except for the protection of their external commerce; they have alſo ordered that every cutter that can be employed, ſhall be commiſſioned to cruiſe on the coaſts of Overyſſel and Gueldres, in the Zuyder-Zee.

The marquis de Verac, the French ambaſſador, has ſent to the preſident of their high mightineſſes a note, the tenor of which is as follows:

"High and mighty lords!

"The king has been informed that the ſtates of the province of Holland have propoſed on the 7th of this month to your high mightineſſes, to recur to his mediation for the reconciliation of the differences which divide the republic; his majeſty is highly ſenſible of this mark of confidence, and he has commanded the underwritten, his ambaſſador, to declare to your high mightineſſes, that he is not only diſpoſed to correſpond with their wiſhes, but that he will alſo anxiouſly concur in every thing that depends on him for the reſtoration of tranquillity between the different members of the union. The king anxiouſly ſeiſes this opportunity of expreſſing to your high mightineſſes the real concern which the troubles have him, by which the United Provinces are torn. And he recommends to them to conſider the diſaſters which muſt be the conſequence of them, if not ſpeedily terminated.

"His majeſty thinks, that in order to attain this ſalutary end, it is incumbent on their high mightineſſes, to adopt the readieſt and moſt effectual meaſures for diſcontinuing, from henceforward, the hoſtile ſteps which ſome of the provinces have taken. Thus, your high mightineſſes will prevent a civil war, and facilitate the ſucceſs of that reconciliation which it is ſo deſirable to effect. This admonition on the part of the king is dictated by the friendſhip which he bears the republic, and by the concern he has for its preſervation and proſperity, as well as for the particular affection he poſſeſſes for each of the members of which it is compoſed."

The court of France entered into a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with the ſtates general laſt year. This treaty conſiſted of ſeventeen articles, excluſive of four private articles; the exact tenor of which are, indeed only gueſſed at, and this treaty the French miniſter, at the Hague has officially declared his maſter will faithfully abide by.

No man has therefore occaſion to doubt of the deciſive meaſure his moſt Chriſtian majeſty will adopt, as ſoon as their high mightineſſes have publicly declared themſelves.

From the complexion of the affairs of all Holland, a civil war appears to be inevitable; and the activity of the French naval equipment ſeems to indicate the certainty of ſuch an event. It is evident that nothing leſs than the total revocation of all the powers veſted in the ſtadtholder can ſatisfy ſo ſtrong a party as the republicans. All Europe wait in anxious expectation for the firſt ſtroke likely to come from the great powers moſt intereſted in the fate of Holland; nor can it be ſuppoſed that England, France and Pruſſia, ſtand leſs anxious about the conduct which may be adopted by each other, in conſequence of the diviſions in the provinces.

LONDON, *July* 12.

A morning paper ſays, that the public may be aſſured of this important fact; that on the 30th ult. the French ſquadron, conſiſting of 8 ſhips of the line and 4 frigates, ſailed from Breſt harbour.—The lords of the Britiſh admiralty having intelligence of the equipment, ſent the Hebe frigate to look into that water; the ſquadron was ſailed before the Hebe's arrival, and ſhe returned with this intelligence.

As far as military preparations can give alarm, the whole kingdom, from the centre of France through any direction, is in Paris the ſoldiery are recruiting every corner, and in every place from Calais to Lyons and from Dunkirk to the Straſbourg corner of Lorrain, all the garriſons through the northern frontier of the kingdom are conſiderably reinforced. The duc de Rochambeau is at Valenciennes, with an army of 12,000 men. These are facts confirmed by all the laſt letters from that quarter.

A letter from Copenhagen, ſays, the military and naval movements in this kingdom are now in agitation to cauſe divers perſons to be holden to the purport of ſuch extraordinary proceedings: the general idea is, that the intention of this court, is to take an active part in favour of the prince of Orange, in caſe he half force of the northern ſtates have combined.

July 16. By accounts from the Hague we hear, that the officers of the burgeſſes of the Hague had ſecretly agreed with the officers, or at leaſt ſome of the officers of the garriſon, to take their departure with what numbers they could collect to meet the princeſs of Orange, when ſhe ſhould arrive at a ſmall diſtance from the Hague; but this was prevented by the arreſt of her highneſs. M. le Droſſart Vander Meer, has diſcovered behind the houſe of Doelen, where the council of war of burgeſſes of the Hague is kept, five cheſts of fire arms, and 2200 cartouches made up; theſe cheſts had been ſecreted there by three officers of that faithful corps, who are known. The college of the deputy council being informed of this, the cheſts were brought to them, but at the requeſt of the magiſtrates they were depoſited under the town-houſe, where it is hoped they will be put to a very different uſe from that which they were deſigned to ſerve. Such is the plot, which has been fortunately diſcovered; and it is on ſuch plots that William the fifth depends for ſucceſs!

[Amſterdam Gazette, publiſhed by authority]

July 19. There is printing at the city of Nimeguen, at the prince of Orange's private preſs, a paper, in the form of a manifeſto, which is meant to be diſtributed on the part of the ſtadtholder, throughout the United Provinces, in juſtification of his late proceedings, copies of which will be ſent to all the courts of Europe.

Extract of a letter from Kelſo, July 13.

"On Tueſday laſt, about mid-day, there was a moſt dreadful ſtorm of thunder, lightning and hail, in the eaſtern parts of Berwickſhire. In the neighbourhood of Allanbank, ſome of the hail-ſtones meaſured about three inches round, and lay on the ground till next day. The peaſe and potatoes ſuffered prodigiouſly, and in ſome places were entirely deſtroyed. Many windows were broken, the gardens made a mere wreck, the corn diſmally laid, and the hot-houſe at Allanbank demoliſhed."

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable houſe of Jamaica, dated May 18, 1787.

"Dry goods are ſtill in but little demand, owing to the very ſlight intercourſe now here with foreigners, principally occaſioned by the rapacity of our revenue officers, who, adhering to the letter, inſtead of the ſpirit of the free port act, have for the laſt twelve months ſeized every Spaniard, who has made his appearance in any other form than exactly conformable to the letter of the law, thereby giving a finiſhing blow to the moſt lucrative and uſeful trade that this once flouriſhing iſland ever enjoyed."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 13.

"The defection of the Holland party ſeems to be over, and the remaining part of the troops may be regarded as loyal; they amount to about one half, which increaſes daily by numerous recruits, as well as by the deſerters from Amerſtort. The progreſs of the ſtadtholder has, however, been balanced by a conſiderable loſs in Overyſſel. The regiment of Plettenburg, that wanted to ſurpriſe Deventer, has been completely beaten by the burghers. It is aſſured, that upwards of 400 ſoldiers were killed and 150 made priſoners. The burghers had 75 men killed. We expect farther particulars of that affair."

July 28. Some letters received yeſterday from Holland mention, that an entire ſtop is put to the coaſting trade of that province—the embargo on the ſhipping being ſo ſtrict, for fear of their carrying any article of proviſions, ammunition, &c. to any of the refractory provinces, as the Hollanders call them.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) July* 24.

Laſt Tueſday evening a large Spaniſh ſchooner arrived at Port-Royal, and was ſeized the next morning by a certain cuſtom houſe officer upon the moſt frivolous pretences. It ſeems her commander had ſhipped at Carthagena fifty tuns of Nicaragua wood, and about 25,000 dollars, and proceeded to Hiſpaniola, where he laid out one half of the money in French clares, and liquors for the uſe of a certain dignified perſonage in the kingdom of Santa Fee, which, with the wood, and the remainder of the money he brought here. Immediately after he came to an anchor, having learnt that a cuſtom-houſe officer was at Port-Royal, he went on ſhore and gave the officer an unreſerved account of his cargo, obſerving at the ſame time that he had not the moſt diſtant intention to land any of the French goods, and offered to give ſecurity that none of them ſhould be ſent aſhore, but only deſired to know if he might be permitted to lay out his money and fell the Nicaragua wood, otherwiſe he would leave the port next morning. The officer gave him an evaſive anſwer, and early in the morning carried a party of ſoldiers on board, who took poſſeſſion of the veſſel in the king's name. Such unhandſome ſeverities may be very exactly adapted to the gratification of individual avarice; but what is to become of the trade of the iſland if they are ſuffered by the mercantile people without animadverſion.

On the afternoon of Thurſday laſt, a violent altercation having aroſe between the captain of a veſſel from America lying in Port-Royal harbour, and his mate, reſpecting ſome circumſtance we are not acquainted with; the latter told the captain that it was in his power to do him an eſſential injury, and that for the abuſe he had then received, he certainly would do it. The captain defied his menace, and ſaid he might do as he pleaſed: On which the mate came to this town the ſame evening, and lodged an information, that the above veſſel was during the late war taken from the Britiſh, and condemned as a prize in a court of admiralty in America, which of courſe made her an AMERICAN BOTTOM and as ſuch, ſhe was on Thurſday evening ſeized by one of the cuſtom-houſe officers.

A melancholy accident happened at Little Great-Iſland on Wedneſday laſt. A young gentleman named Dean, and an elderly perſon, attempting to come on ſhore from a ſchooner in a ſmall canoe while the ſea was running very high, were unfortunately overſet.—The latter got ſafe to ſhore, but almoſt dead with terror and affright, for while encouraging his youthful companion to bear up againſt the ſurge, a large ſhark attacked the ill fated lad and almoſt inſtantaneouſly ſevered his body in two.

LEXINGTON, *(Kentucky) Auguſt* 16.

A few days ago colonel Benjamin Logan received an expreſs from colonel James Robinſon, commanding officer of the ſettlements on Cumberland (N. Carolina) containing the following intelligence:

That he was informed by an expreſs from the chief of the Chickeſaw nation, and alſo by ſome Indians who had eſcaped from that country, that the Creek, Chechamaga, and ſome other tribes of Indians, had, in a grand council held at Mobile, declared war againſt the ſettlements on Cumberland river, and were to invade that country in the courſe of the preſent month, with all the force they could raiſe. That in conſequence of this determination M'Gillivray, ſuperintendent of the Creek nation, had ſent a party of the Creeks to the Chickeſaw nation with orders to kill Mr Turnbull, captain Davenport, and every other white man they could find in that country. Turnbull having information by an Indian of their deſign, made his eſcape, but Davenport and four men were killed in the Chickeſaw town, and the whole ſettlement at the Chickeſaw Bluff were cut off, except three. The Chickeſaws, (though mortal enemies to the Creeks) were unable to protect theſe people from their cruelty, being deſtitute of ammunition, but aſſured colonel Robinſon, that as ſoon as they receive a ſupply from Cumberland or Kentucky, they will declare open war againſt that nation. Colonel Robinſon wrote in the moſt preſſing manner for aſſiſtance from this country, urging, that unleſs immediately reinforced, that whole country was in imminent danger of falling a ſacrifice to the ſuperior force of the enemy, an attack from whom they daily expected, as the ſign of large parties had been diſcovered within a few miles of Naſhville.

We have received intelligence which there is every reaſon to believe authentic, that two days after the expreſs left that country, they expected the attack was made; that the Indians had deſtroyed 40 families in one day, and had defeated a party of men that had given them battle, of which few eſcaped; that upwards of 100 Indians were ſeen cutting down corn in one plantation.

EXETER, *(New-Hampſhire) September* 1.

On Thurſday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a very unuſual noiſe was heard in the north eaſt by moſt people in this and the neighbouring towns. It reſembled the noiſe of field artillery, at 2 or 3 miles diſtance, where the explofions were perfectly diſtinct, but without the leaſt intermiſſion. The ſound continued nearly a minute, and was uniform from beginning to end. It was obſerved by many people to be preceded by a flaſh, though there was no cloud in the hemiſphere, from which thunder could be expected; nor did the ſound at all reſemble it, except in intenſity. The houſes were perceived to jar, but there was no motion of the earth. For 10 or 15 minutes before the noiſe, the attention of the people in the ſtreets was attracted by a very ſmall cloud, of an extremely ſingular appearance, in the direction from which the ſound came. There were at the time a few ſmall clouds ſcattered over the hemiſphere, and moving towards the ſouth-eaſt; but this was far below, them and almoſt ſtationary; what motion it

had was opposite to that of the others; it was long and narrow; the singularity of it consisted in its colour, which was like that of the flames of sulphur, except one end, which was white; the whole was rather ragged: It spread slowly, and disappeared after about an hour, very near the place where it was first discovered. The flash of light above mentioned, some persons assert to have issued from the minute cloud: This, however, the writer of this paragraph cannot help doubting, for though his eyes were fixed on it for 10 or 12 minutes before the noise was heard, yet he observed no light from it, and is disposed to believe that the cloud and sound had not the least connexion.

BOSTON, *September 3.*

In addition to the many accounts which have been published in the papers of different hurricanes which happened on the 15th ult. we have the following:—That, in the afternoon of that day, a hurricane was perceived to advance towards a house in Dunbarton, state of New-Hampshire; on discovering its approach the owner of the house ran in and intreated all to go down cellar while it passed—The house was entirely new, and had no glass to the windows—The owner in endeavouring to put a board up at a window which was in the room where the family were a few moments before, was taken with the board, by the hurricane from that window and driven across the room, out at another, but without materially injuring him—The house was very considerably damaged, as was likewise a barn, which also was new, and stood in the range of the hurricane. From Dunbarton, it proceeded to New Concord, on Merrimack-river, in the same state, destroying in that town, several houses, barns, fields of corn, &c. and orchards, and more or less damaging a number of others. From hence the hurricane entered on the river, taking along with it a cyder mill house, which stood at some distance from the shore, and completely set it adrift on the water, a ferry-boat, passing at the same time, was taken up and carried a considerable distance, and dropped again on the river. The agitation on the water was surprisingly great.—The hurricane is supposed to have passed off in the river, as no traces could be discovered of it afterwards.

NEW YORK, *September 1.*

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, August 20.

"A number of counterfeit HALF GUINEAS, of the English coin, have been discovered in circulation here, and we have reason to suppose the person who passed them here is now in New-York, probably with a design to pass off as many as possible. They are so exact a counterfeit in appearance, that they cannot easily be detected, but by the want of weight and cutting into them. They appear to be copper neatly plated with gold, and dated 1781."

By a proclamation issued at Barbadoes the 14th of July, 1787, vessels navigated according to law that shall arrive within any of the ports of that government, and import flour, bread, rice, wheat, or grain of any sort, from the above date to the 1st of October next, shall be admitted to enter from any island in the West Indies. Provided such articles belong to British subjects, without any false pretences, and are not sold upon commission for the benefit of foreigners, nor accompanied by prohibited articles.

By a brig, arrived from Port-au-Prince on Friday morning last, we are informed, that there has been a very heavy gale in the West-Indies. Captain Earle, who commanded this vessel, fell in with a large French wreck on the Hog-Styes, and took 38 persons on board. She was chiefly laden with sugar.

September 13. From European papers, brought by captain Folger, from Dublin, and captain Allen, from London, to the 21st of July, the following interesting particulars are abstracted, viz.

Carrying the Orange flag, and distributing papers in favour of that party, are instituted capital crimes by the states of Holland; who have also issued a declaration, dated the 3d instant, whereby they pledge themselves to guard and maintain for ever the wives, children and heirs, of all the burgesses who may be killed or wounded in defence of that province. They have likewise issued orders, that no persons whatever shall sing songs in their streets, or do any act naming the house of Orange, on pain of being severely punished. On the 7th of July the town of Wyck was taken by a body of 1000 of the Orange party, without any resistance, and licence given to pillage and murder; there were but 100 burgesses in garrison. It is suspected, that the stadtholder intends to invade Holland, as his army has been seen in motion; but many obstacles are raised effectually to render the success of such intention unfruitful. The states of Holland have finally agreed to request the mediation of the court of France, and consequent orders are given to the grand pensionary. The capture of Wyck is likely to be followed by that of Harderwick and Guelderland, says a British paragraphist. Zealand hitherto has wavered between the two parties, but that island has now joined the states of Holland, which has occasioned a considerable fracas in Middleburgh, the capital of that island, by the Orange party, who declared that fire and sword should carry every thing before them: here they murdered and pillaged many. The patriots accuse the prince of having encouraged this practice.

September 15. Last evening arrived here the brig Diamond, captain Chevers, in sixteen days from St. Croix, who informs, that a severe hurricane happened at Basseterre on the 23d of August, it began about 4 o'clock P. M. and did great damage amongst the shipping. The brig Otto, William, Augustus Peek, from this port, was drove from her anchors out to sea and overset; they were obliged to cut away her masts, when she righted, and they got into port next day under jury-masts. A schooner belonging to Middleton, William Warner, master, overset and entirely lost, only the captain and five of the crew saved. A brig belonging to Boston was drove out to sea and received considerable damage, the captain of which informed, that the day after the gale he saw a sloop dismasted (name unknown). A schooner belonging to Marblehead, ——— Gale, master, a brig and a sloop belonging to Calco Bay, and several other vessels were drove out to sea, and were not heard of when captain Chevers sailed.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 11.

"The members of the Equestrian order, laid on the table yesterday their answer to the letter of the princess of Orange, and her illustrious spouse; this order of the state insist strongly on the first advice they gave on the subject; but the towns of Amsterdam, Gorcum and Schoonhoven, adhere to their first advice, which is declinatory; the towns of Haarlem, Leyden, Schiedam, Alkmat, Monicknedam, and Permerend, have adopted the advice of Amsterdam; so they are decided towns. Dort declared by its deputies, "That perceiving the respective letters of the prince and princess of Orange are writen in the style of hauteur, and little suitable to the respect due to a sovereign, the town is not empowered yet to be explicit on the subject." Gouda and Rotterdam have not yet sent to their respective deputies, their last instructions on this point. There then is assuredly a majority against the two principal points of the prince's letter to the states, viz

"A reparation of the insult, and permission to the princess to come to the Hague. These resolutions will serve as a basis to the answer to be given to the Prussian memorial, which requires "the punishment of those who arrested the princess;" but in the end, we hope, that the mediation of France will relieve us from all embarrassments.

"We hear this moment, that the princess of Orange is now actually at Breda, from whence we suppose, her highness will attempt a second voyage incognito to the Hague; this step does not accord with the tenor of M de Thulemeyer's's memorial; or can we suppose, will be the means of causing the vigilance of the states of Holland to stop. At all events, the guards and piquets are double in this place.

"The Equestrian Order have explained themselves decidedly relative to the journey of the princess, and strongly recommend her coming to this place.

"By accounts from different places, the resolution in favour of the ancient constitution becomes general. Many places have declared themselves for the prince, and in others they have disarmed the free corps. In short, the fermentation is general throughout the provinces. The friends to the old constitution are now awakened, and their party increases daily. At Middleburgh every thing is put upon the old footing, but not without great riot, pillage, and loss of lives. At Deventer, in Overyssel, all is in an uproar, and they are massacring one another. The peasants in the neighbourhood of Schoonhoven are in a state of insurrection, and vow they will sack that place, where they dared detain the princess a prisoner. All these are shocking schemes; God grant they may be prevented before they get too far, and that matters may be speedily settled so as to prevent the dreadful calamity of a general civil war, with which this unhappy country is threatened."

Extract of a letter from Campen, July 8.

"The states of our province assembled in this town on the 4th, 5th and 6th. The taking of the town of Hasselt, by some deserters from the Cordon, and effected through the treason of secretary d' Almaras, was the object of their deliberations; but Hasselt having been invested by a corps of the auxiliaries, and threatened with a cannonade from the shipping, the regency was constrained to request from our states, a safe conduct for a deputation to be sent here, to enter into a sort of a capitulation.

"The states, although in power to punish the traitors of the plot, preferred clemency, and regulated six articles in favour of the regency, and other inhabitants of Hasselt; at the same time pardoning what had been done.

"The states before they parted, came to the following resolutions:

"1st. The absolute suspension of William the fifth from the dignity of stadtholder, and captain and admiral general of the province.

"2d. Not to pay their quota part of the emoluments attached to these three dignities, until the prince of Orange had put an end to his unjust ambition, which was the cause of all the troubles and calamities, which desolated the dear country.

"The states also wrote a circular letter to those of Friesland and Groningen, giving a detail of all the pillaging in Guelders, of which they charge two regiments, as peculiarly culpable, viz. De Plattemburgh, and De Sommerlaten; the first belonging to Friesland and the other to Groningen. Their mightinesses have joined to this letter, copies of the letters of secretary d'Almaras, and have requested their co states to contribute by their immediate orders to the tranquillity of the republic, and to oppose the usurpation of Gueldres, who appears as wishing to give law to all the confederates."

September 18. On Sunday afternoon an express arrived in town from Boston, in 48 hours, by which we learn, that the French fleet, lying there, had received peremptory orders to put to sea immediately. Our account further states, that these orders were brought to Boston by a fast-sailing sloop, from which no information could be obtained, either from whence she came, or respecting the destination of the fleet.

September 20. The Boston papers mark with how much regret they part with the French fleet; observing that the greatest harmony had subsisted between the officers and citizens, and that the sailors also had behaved with the utmost decorum.

Accounts by the latest papers from Europe, do no more than confirm to us that the greatest preparations are making to blow up the sparks of contention in Holland.—His most Christian majesty has engaged to mediate; but it is not much expected that any mediation will take place, except through the medium of fire and sword.

By the latest accounts from France we learn, that orders have been dispatched to Toulon and Rochfort to get ready for sea with all possible expedition 15 sail of the line. This is besides the fleet already prepared at Brest.

The emperor, being now arrived at Vienna from his journey to Cherson, a different aspect of the affairs in the low countries may be expected in a few weeks, as it is not to be supposed that monarch will tamely look on and suffer the peace of Europe to be disturbed through interested motives and for factious purposes.

The emperor's return to Vienna is likely to revive the late disturbances in Brabant. He declares that he does not understand the nature of the grievances complained of, and does not approve of the easy compliance of prince Kaunitz to the remonstrances of the people.

The report in Paris is, that a congress, consisting of the English, French and Prussian ambassadors, will be held, in order to mediate the affairs of Holland.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 15.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wyoming to his friend in this city, dated September 6.

"Our court this day adjourns; it has been conducted with the best order, and affairs wear a much better aspect here than they did a short time ago. We have learnt nothing from the convention at Tioga, except that the meeting was not so great as was expected. I have just heard, but how true I cannot tell, that they have dispatched two surveyors to lay out two towns upon the waters of Tioga in this state. The appointment of a lieutenant, I hear myself, will have a good effect."

September 21. At a meeting of a very respectable number of the inhabitants of the different wards of this city, the district of Southwark and the township of the Northern-Liberties, the following petition and declaration was unanimously agreed to, circulated, and when signed, to be presented to the honourable the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met.

To the honourable the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, the petition and declaration of the inhabitants of Philadelphia and the districts of Southwark and the Northern-Liberties,

Respectfully shew,

THAT your petitioners have seen, with great pleasure, the proposed constitution of the United States, and as they conceive it to be wisely calculated to form a perfect union of the States, as well as to secure to themselves and posterity the blessings of peace, liberty and safety, they have taken the method of expressing their earnest desires that the said constitution may be adopted as speedily as possible by the state of Pennsylvania, in the manner recommended by the resolution of the late honourable convention.

PETERSBURG, *September 6.*

By a gentleman from Green-Briar county, we learn that a number of the inhabitants of that county, headed by one Matthews, have lately attempted to stop the court from proceeding to business—and had nearly effected their purpose—but in consequence of the interference of civil authority, Matthews thought proper to retire, and the rest dispersed. It is said Matthews has since been apprehended, and is now in close confinement.

ANNAPOLIS, *October 4.*

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For the city of Annapolis, Allen Quynn and Gabriel Duvall, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel county, Richard Harwood jun. Nicholas Worthington, Brice T. B. Worthington, and James Carroll, Esquires.

For Baltimore-town, Samuel Chase and Dr. M'Mechen, Esquires.

ARISTIDES congratulates the author of a late publication upon his high improvement of one of the most beautiful and difficult figures of speech. Other writers have contented themselves with the use of this figure, only *now and then*, where it might be introduced with peculiar force and propriety.

But "*Thousands*" has used none other, in the course of his whole inimitable address. It is perhaps to his author's notorious attachment to truth, that we are indebted for this and several other productions, written with such nice art, that not one in twenty is capable of perceiving his drift and intention. To so great a degree has he the merit of an improver, that he may claim at least equal credit with the original inventor. His very first essay, under the signature of *Tell-Truth*, in the year 1775, or 1776, was a master-piece. He was even driven to the necessity of explaining himself, by a second essay, calculated for those only who read straight on and suspect nothing.—

Had not Aristides already discussed the subject of instructions, to the entire satisfaction (he believes) of a great majority of his most honest and enlightened readers, he would bestow some further comments on the stale arguments introduced in an extraordinary and almost unquestionable shape. He may be mistaken; but he cannot forbear suspecting, that "*Thousands*" has either distinguished himself as the author of certain late anonymous letters, or has been fortunate enough to obtain the *well merited* confidence of that very liberal writer. However ill-founded may be his conjecture, Aristides must, for the present, decline making those acknowledgments, which many well-meaning persons may think due from him to "Thousands". He thinks proper to take the earliest notice of this singular production. Having but just seen it, he has not indeed time to comment further, if he were even so inclined. His *disappointment* does not greatly disturb his tranquillity, for, whatever knaves may suppose, or suggest, he looked for no other reward, than the approbation of his own conscience, and the esteem of virtuous citizens. That he receives no fulsome address, of approbation, or thanks, shall be no motive with him for deserting the side of truth and justice, and adhering to the cause of interested, disappointed, and enraged demagogues.

ARISTIDES.

Annapolis, October 2, 1787.

September 26, 1787.

To be SOLD at public sale, at Queen-Anne, on Wednesday the tenth of October next,

A PARCEL of likely country born negroes, consisting of men, women and children; also a variety of useful household and kitchen furniture, &c.

16 6 WOOTTON and LANSDALE.

JOSEPH COURT,

HAS just imported, in the Ceres, captain Travers, a large assortment of superfine broad clothes, and buttons of the newest fashion second cloths milled, drabs, broad clothes, as low as 3/9 cost, coatings, flannels, 4 4/4, and duffil blankets, linsey woolseys, figured ommies, and stuffs of all kinds, fearnoughts of different colours, some best double milled do. white, blue, and green Welch cottons and plains, Kendall do. Irish linens of all sorts, Irish, Russia, and Lancashire sheetings, a large quantity of German osnabrigs, Irish and Dutch do. corduroys and thicksets, a good assortment of saddlery and ironmongery, mens and womens shoes of all sorts, boots and boot legs, bend leather, wax and grain skins, shamey skins, all sorts of gun-powder and shot, nutmegs, cloves and mace, osnabrig and shoe thread, coloured threads, and white threads of all sorts, silk and twist, mens and womens worsted and cotton stockings, loaf sugar, womens fashionable stays, &c. &c. &c. which he will sell very low for cash or tobacco, at his store at West-river.

N. B. Well assorted low-priced woollens to be sold by the bale. 1

Annapolis, October 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

THE high bred horse NORTHERN ECLIPSE.—He may be seen at Mr. John Craggs's, Londontown, as also his pedigree.—For terms apply to

1 WALLACE and MUIR.

DOCTOR FENDALL, during the races, will continue in Annapolis one week—those who are disposed to apply to him, will find him at his lodgings, where he may be consulted in all the disorders of the teeth—gums—sockets—ulcers—cancers—abscesses—fistulas—suppurations, and inflammations of the gums, which are more or less of a malignant nature; and, in this way, not only the gums are destroyed, but also the teeth, and very often all the parts to which they are immediately connected.— 1

September 28, 1787.

ON the petition of Levin Ballard, of Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 16th day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

1 6 weeks

Strawberry Hill, October 2, 1787.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Doctor John Sprigg, deceased, of Prince-George's county, are desired to bring them in properly attested for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate, by bond, note, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle their accounts.

1 RICHARD SPRIGG, administrator.

September 26, 1787.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, for an act to pass, empowering the justices of Charles county, to levy on the inhabitants of said county, a quantity of tobacco, or the value thereof in money, sufficient to replace all the tobacco lost out of Nanjemoy warehouse, during the time her late husband was inspector at said warehouse, and that can be made appear was not lost by her said husband's neglect, or carelessness. 1

Lepht. Turner HENRIETTA ADAMS.

October 1, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the subscribers creditors, that being unable to discharge his debts, he means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next November term, to liberate him agreeably to the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors.

10 12 6 w6 JOSHUA DORSEY.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Pig-Point, Anne-Arundel county, October 3, 1787.

RAN away from the subscribers, living near Pig-Point, on Saturday, the 29th of September last, two negro men; one named Charles, about 23 years old, of a yellowish complexion, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, remarkable flat nose, a large broad thick foot, and is very talkative when asked questions; had on when he went away, a new osnabrig shirt, a blue fearnought jacket, an old pair of striped country cloth breeches, and a new felt hat. Bob, a short thick black fellow, about 21 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, is very impudent when examined or asked questions; had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt, a brown drilling coat, a striped stuff under waistcoat, a pair of kersey cotton breeches, and an old felt hat; we think they have other cloaths with them, but cannot describe them, and therefore may endeavour to change their names. Whoever takes up either of the said negroes, so that the owners may get them again, shall receive, if above ten miles from home, fifteen shillings, if out of the county three dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

10 8 7 6 CEPHAS CHILDS,
or
ISAAC OWENS.

September 24, 1787.

CAME to my plantation near Newport last spring was twelve months, a red and white BULL, three years old, (appears to be) marked in the right ear with a crop and two slits, in the left a crop and two under bits. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

w3 1 PHILIP WOOD.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, upon the usual terms. The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock. The stewards of the Club find themselves once more under the necessity of calling upon the members who are in arrears, to pay up their subscriptions before the ensuing races, otherwise they must expect to have their names published, agreeably to a resolution passed in October last.

The secretary will attend, the evening preceding the race, at Mr. Mann's, to receive the subscriptions for the present year, which he hopes will be discharged in guineas to save trouble.

N. B. The Club will meet, the day of the race, at Mann's, at one o'clock. 3 9

ON Friday the 19th will be run for a purse of SIXTY POUNDS, the best two in three four mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse the preceding day excluded; to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.—And

On Saturday the 20th, a purse of THIRTY POUNDS, (give and take) 14 hands high to carry 8 stone, and to allow 7 pounds for every inch above or below 14 hands, and 7 pounds for every year under seven, the best two in three two mile heats.

N. B. No horse, mare or gelding, to start for the last day's purse that has won more than thirty pounds, at any one time.

Entrance the first day eight dollars, and for the second four dollars; the horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day at eleven o'clock. Proper judges will be appointed for the race. 4

September 2, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber at the next November court in Montgomery county, for a commission under the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove and mark the bounds and lines of a tract of and called Joseph's Park in the said county.

4 DANIEL CARROLL.

September 13, 1787.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the sixth day of October next, at the house of the subscriber,

ALL the property of Benjamin Selby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a likely negro boy, about 12 years old, one blooded mare, some household furniture, a silver watch, and many other articles. The sale to begin precisely at 2 o'clock, and the terms will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby requested to make them known, and those indebted are required to make payment, to

4X JOSEPH SELBY, administrator.

WANTED,

A WOMAN who can cook, wash and iron.—One who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement. Inquire of the printers. 4X

August 27, 1787.

ON the petition of Richard Thompson, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the fifth day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 6X SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, September 9, 1787.

THE Subscriber intends to petition the ensuing general assembly for restoration of, or compensation for, a part of a tract of land called CRAIN'S LOW GROUNDS, lying in Charles county, and confiscated as British property.

2 JOHN CRAIN.

August 30, 1787.

I INTEND to petition the next assembly, that an act may pass for vesting in me a title in fee simple, to a tract of land in Washington county, called Charemont; and to all other lands which have been confiscated as the property of Charles Higinbothom, or his heirs. 6 RALPH HIGINBOTHOM.

August 23, 1787.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BE it known, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to constitute a public road from the town of Talbot-town, to Baker's ferry, in the same direction as the old road now lies in.

4 WILLIAM TUCKER.

Baltimore, August 1, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by

RICHARD CURSON,

AN elegant assortment of Italian marble chimney pieces; slabs for hearths and tables; paving flags of 18, 22 and 25 inches square; and marble mortars of all sizes with pestles. 7X

August 29, 1787.

PICKLED HERRINGS.

A FEW BARRELS, of the first quality, to be sold by

4 JOHN RANDALL.

August 21, 1787.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, all that *Tract of land*, called *Beall's Plantation*, and *Bateman's Field*, (being part of *Snowden's Reputation Supported*) containing from a late survey 676½ acres, situated on the head of South river in Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore-town, 24 from Georgetown, and about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landing, and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years, is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement at a very small expence; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The subscriber would prefer disposing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making several of it, the timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions, and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings; it is also well watered—a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stables, tobacco house, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 220 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vachel Stevens, surveyor, Annapolis, who will shew the premises; also at Messrs. William Paterson, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—for price, terms, &c. apply to

5 JOHN WADDINGTON,
in Philadelphia.

August 7, 1787.

BROKE gaol on the 2d of this month, a mulatto man, committed as a runaway, named David Anderson, about five feet eight or nine inches high, who says he belongs to Mrs. Hipkins, of Westmoreland county, Virginia; had on an osnabrig short coat, and buckskin breeches; he may probably change his cloaths as he had others with him. Whoever takes up the said man, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have three pounds reward.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

September 17, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to us for dealings in our stores at Annapolis and Upper-Marlborough, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; those who neglect this notice, will be sued to November court without distinction.

3 CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Prince-George's county, August 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for the benefit of the insolvent act.

5 RICHARD LITTLEMORE.

September 22, 1787.

ON the petition of John Halkerston, a prisoner in Prince George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

September 24, 1787.

ON the petition of Walter B. Cox, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

September 25, 1787.

ON the petition of Jacob Gibson 3d. of Talbot county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the thirteenth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

September 12, 1787.

ON the petition of Bennett Neale and Edward Neale, of Charles county, to the Chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioners, that the 25th day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

September 14, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Luckett, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the second day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

September 14, 1787.

ON the petition of John Roberts, of Frederick county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 2d day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

September 12, 1787.

ON the petition of Peter Green, of Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benent of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-fifth day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

Somerset county, August 28, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties, intend to petition the next general assembly, for a ferry to be established at Rohoboth-town, on Pocomoke river, with a road leading from said ferry to the road that leads to Accomack and Northampton counties.
4

A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED.
Inquire of the Printers. 9

September 3, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Copper, a prisoner in Dorchester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-second day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
5 Reg. Cur. Can.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reasons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by
30 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, June 20, 1787.

LOST, about the 25th day of last May, between the Bodkin and the mouth of Magothy river, a small almost new BOAT, about ten or twelve feet keel, rows with four oars, and has the subscriber's name cut on her stern. Whoever will deliver her here, or give such information that she be recovered, shall be well paid for their trouble, by t f
11 RICHARD SPRIGG.

September 1, 1787.

THE subscribers propose to petition the general assembly at their next session, to confirm a title in a tract of land lying in Baltimore county, which was reserved out of the confiscated lands of the late Daniel Dulany, of Walter, for the use of Rebecca Hanson and Catherine Belt.

THOMAS H. HANSON,
4 HORATIO BELT.

Kent county, August 14, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, justices of the peace for Kent county, propose presenting a petition to the next general assembly, praying leave to assess and levy on the inhabitants of Kent county, a sufficient sum of money to purchase ground, and to erect and furnish an hospital and poor house, fit and proper for the reception of the poor of said county, together with such implements of husbandry, &c. as may be necessary.

JOHN SCOTT,
JAMES CLAYPOOLE,
RICHARD GRAVES,
JAMES HENRY,
JERE. NICHOLS,
5 JOHN PAGE,
JOHN THOMAS.

April 16, 1787.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Charles county, a negro man named WALLEY, a tall slender made fellow, about six feet and an inch high, aged about 35 years, he is not country born, speaks bad English so that it can be hardly understood; had on when he went away a white fearnought jacket, a pair of white nap cotton breeches, and osnabrig shirt, and has taken with him many other cloaths, which I cannot describe, as he is remarkably fond of dress. Also went away at the same time, a negro woman named NELL, aged about fifty years, she is a low squat wench. Also took with them two horses, one a light sorrel, about fourteen hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock W. the other a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, and a small crop on the end of one of his ears. Whoever takes up the said negroes and horses shall receive for each of the horses, two dollars, if brought home, and eight dollars for each negro, paid by the subscriber.

15 WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of BOTH HOUSES. 9

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21st day of September next, will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions—The following townships and lots of lands in the western territory, which were surveyed last year under the direction of the geographer-general of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing	1,386.
2,	5,434.
3,	8,598.
5,	21,139.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	22,886.
9,	18,644½.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing	6,596.
2,	11,797.
3,	14,482.
5,	23,040.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
9,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing	4,574.
2,	21,350.
3,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.
13,	23,040.

The admirable quality of these lands, and the favourable climate in which they are situated, are well known to need description. The conditions of sale are as follow, viz.

1st. The townships or fractional parts of townships throughout the different ranges, will be sold either entire or in lots in alternate order; that is to say, when a township or fractional part of a township is sold entire, the next will be sold in lots, agreeably to the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be sold under a dollar an acre, payable in gold or silver, or any of the securities of the United States.

3d. The purchasers are to pay the charges of survey, which are to be estimated at thirty six dollars in specie or certificates as aforesaid for every township; and in the same proportion for fractional parts of townships or lots; this payment to be made at the sales, and in case of failure, the lands to be again exposed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of purchase; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the sale; on which payment a certificate shall be given by the treasurer of the United States, which shall entitle the person to whom the same is given to receive from the commissioners of this board a proper title; provided, that the second payment is not made at the time above specified, the first payment is to be forfeited, and the lot on which the forfeit accrued be again set up for sale.

5th. The plots of the townships will be marked into subdivisions into lots of one mile square or 640 acres, and numbered from 1 to 36; and out of each township Lot No. 8, 11, 26, and 29, are to be reserved for future sale; Lot No 16 for the maintainance of public schools within the respective townships, and out of every fractional part of a townships, as many lots of the same number as shall be found therein. There will also be reserved to the United States, one third part of all gold and silver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and descriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of sale, and the sales will continue from day to day until the whole be sold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners
14 ARTHUR LEE,

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congress having directed the Commissioners of this Board, to take the most effectual measures, for settling the accounts of the secret and commercial Committees of Congress.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the said Committees having been arranged, as far as the materials furnished by the respective parties, will enable them to proceed in that business; it has become necessary to adopt immediate measures for closing those transactions. All persons therefore, who have received public money from the general treasury, in pursuance of engagements entered into with the secret and commercial Committees of Congress, and who have not accounted for the same, are hereby required to render and adjust their respective accounts within three months, computed from the present date; at the expiration of which time, process will be commenced against such as neglect this notice.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners
14 ARTHUR LEE,

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.